



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 683 282 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 94303645.9

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **E04B 2/84, E04F 13/04**

(22) Date of filing: 20.05.94

(43) Date of publication of application:
22.11.95 Bulletin 95/47

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL PT SE

(71) Applicant: **Chang, Fu-Chuan**
4D-11, Taipei World Trade Centre,
No.5, Hsin Yi Road,
Sec.5
Taipei (TW)

(72) Inventor: **Chang, Fu-Chuan**
4D-11, Taipei World Trade Centre,
No.5, Hsin Yi Road,
Sec.5
Taipei (TW)

(74) Representative: **Arthur, Bryan Edward**
Withers & Rogers
4 Dyers Buildings
Holborn
London, EC1N 2JT (GB)

(54) **A Light weight wall structure for use in buildings.**

(57) This invention relates to a light-weight wall structure for a building. In more detail the wall structure comprises a skeletal frame (10) a plurality of first and second sub-panels (50) herein referred to as gussets and base boards (60) respectively means for assembling adjacent sub-panels in overlapping relationship on at least one major face of the skeletal frame to form a support for a facing material applied to the so-assembled sub-panels in the form of a slurry, and at least a selected number of the sub-panels including a catch device for retaining solidified slurry on the sub-panels.

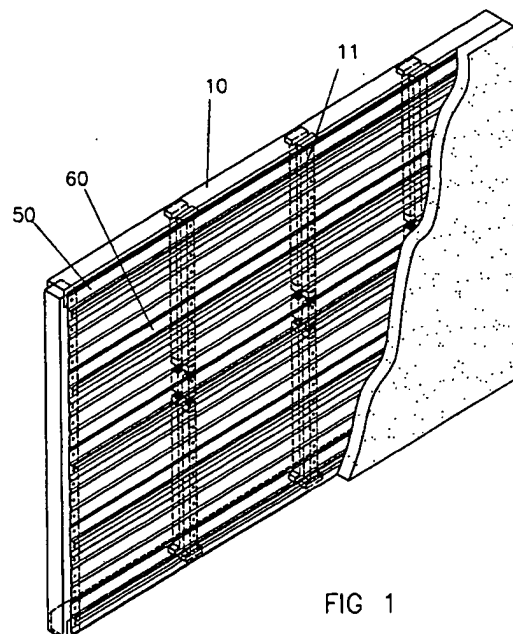


FIG 1

EP 0 683 282 A1

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a light weight wall structure for use in buildings and, more particularly, to such a structure characterized by improved structural strength and permitting quick construction.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Wall structures using light weight steel-frames, are normally faced with plaster board or concrete slabs laid on trusses of light steel frames to form a surface on a partition wall. These walls are defective in that they are lacking in strength, possess little aesthetic appeal, poor endurance, and in the event of earthquakes or other vibrations create pressure on the structures which can not be dispersed thereby creating wall cracks which will appear irregular. In the event of excessive vibration, the wall face could become severely cracked and dangerous. The wall may collapse. It is also expensive to batch or repair a damaged wall.

Recently new construction methods of wall have become known that relate to placing metal base boards on a wall skeletal and spraying a desired thickness of slurry on the metal base boards to form the wall. As the wall is reinforced with metal base boards, its strength is increased. However, because there is no connection between adjacent base boards, the joints therebetween could easily become loose due to vibration or other external forces applied to the wall so that the wall would become damaged. Further, when the wall face is being formed from the slurry, it is necessary to install conventional leveling or thickness datum members for laying slurry. The work procedure is therefore troublesome and requires experienced workers to perform it. Therefore such procedures are complicated and expensive.

In addition to the aforesaid defects, upon completion, the conventional wall face could easily suffer from cement lifting from the frame or cracking due to impacts by external forces. Once the wall face has suffered damage, not only is its appearance affected but it also requires expensive and time consuming repair. For this reason the part of the wall most likely to be hit is often covered in large protection plates to prevent the wall face from being damaged.

However because such protection plates are only stuck to the wall face, they could break away from the wall face due to slight knocks. Very poor protection is given by these plates and they are not sufficiently durable for normal use.

Conventional light weight steel-framed structures usually include I-bar or U-bar steel to form posts in association with a number of beams fixed

together to form a frame. Because the posts and beams need to be large in length as well as in thickness due to the requirement of strength, they are not convenient to transport and assemble. Because of restrictions in the method of construction, it is not possible to adopt a round-bar or a square-bar sectional steel which is of greater structural strength, not to mention the use of round or square tube steel. Because of construction complexity, the waste of time and cost, and building load problem, the conventional RC structure is not sufficiently efficient, high strength, low weight for the construction of modern buildings. For this reason the construction of modern buildings avoids the use of conventional RC techniques as possible in order to reduce the weight and difficulty of construction. Builders have even avoided using RC structure partitions in order to prevent elastic pressure from steel girders. It will be appreciated that many attempts to pursue alternatives have been made without success.

In view of the aforesaid defects in relation to the prior art of light weight steel-framed wall structures, the inventor therefore has devoted himself to research and development based on related experience in the construction and manufacture of relevant products over the years, and has successfully developed the present invention through persistent testing and improvement.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of this invention is to provide a light weight framed wall structure with good structural strength and facility for quick construction.

Another object of this invention is to provide a light steel-framed wall structure formed by base board sub-panels with high completeness and without the necessity of establishing a thickness datum for the wall face.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a light steel-framed wall structure with a quick-assembly light steel frame to improve construction over the conventional RC structure.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a light steel-framed wall structure that can offer greater resistance to damage.

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art after considering the following detailed specification together with the accompanying drawings and the scope of the invention is defined in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an elevational view of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an assembly view of the wall skeletal, showing the embodiment of wall skeletal composed of base board sub-panels according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of built-up posts according to the present invention, showing how said built-up posts adopt three blocks in combination.

FIG. 4 is a part perspective view of wall skeletal, showing how built-up posts and top steel frame are nailed together.

FIG. 5 is a part perspective view of another embodiment of the wall frame, showing built-up posts and top steel frame screwed together.

FIG. 6 is a part perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention, showing built-up posts adopt plates in connection with the upper section of posts separately.

FIG. 7 is an elevational view of the gusset sub-panels used in the present invention.

FIG. 7A is an elevational view of the embodiment showing the gusset sub-panels of the present invention including inverted "L" retention sheets.

FIG. 7B is an elevational view of the embodiment showing the gusset sub-panels of the present invention including bevel retention sheets.

FIG. 7C is an elevational view of the embodiment showing the gusset sub-panels of the present invention including hook retention sheets.

FIG. 7D is an elevational view of the embodiment showing the gusset sub-panels of the present invention including screw-locked retention sheets.

FIG. 7E is an elevational view of the embodiment showing the gusset sub-panels of the present invention including burst type bore holes.

FIG. 8 is an elevational view of the embodiment showing the gusset sub-panels of the present invention including perpendicular sheets.

FIG. 9 is a side view of the base boards assembled together with gusset sub-panels according to the present invention.

FIG. 10 is an elevational view of the base board sub-panels of the present invention.

FIG. 11A is an elevational view of the embodiment for the base board sub-panels of the present invention including holes to increase retention of slurry.

FIG. 11B is an elevational view of the embodiment for the base board sub-panels of the present invention including burst holes to increase retention of slurry.

FIG. 11C is an elevational view of the embodiment for the base board sub-panels of the present invention including screw-locked retention sheets.

FIG. 12 is an elevational view of the embodiment, showing extension plates directly formed by bending an edge of the gusset sub-panels.

FIG. 13 is a partial side view of gusset sub-panels shown in FIG.12 in combination with base board sub-panels.

FIG. 14 is an elevational view of another structure of gusset sub-panels with extension plates.

FIG. 15 is an elevational view of the embodiment, showing extension plates located by the side of the base board sub-panels.

FIG. 16 is an elevational view of the embodiment, showing gusset sub-panels and base board sub-panels with extension plates.

FIG. 17 is an elevational view of the embodiment, showing the portion of wall likely to be hit having a protection plate.

FIG. 18 is an elevational view of the protection plate of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIG. 1, the light weight steel-framed wall structure comprises a number of gusset sub-panels 50 and base board sub panels attached to a skeletal frame 10. A wall face is formed by placing slurry on the sub-panels in an appropriate thickness.

Referring to FIGs. 2 and 3, the skeletal frame 10 comprises built-up posts 11 and adjacent steel poles 33 and 34. The built-up post 11 includes an upper post 12a, an intermediate post 14 and a lower post 12b. The adjacent steel poles 33 and 34 define the limit of the ends of the wall. Built-up posts 11 in association with the upper and lower steel girders (or floors) 31 and 32 may produce a prop and a tie as desired to form an integral solid skeletal wall.

For practical application, the built-up posts may include multiple blocks, and the sectional shape of each block, except the threaded portion, can be of any cross sectional shape. The best structural strength is obtained by using hollow round tubes or square tubes since they have the advantage of being light weight and strong. Alternatively, solid round or square sectioned columns can also give ideal strength.

Referring to FIG. 3, said built-up post 11 includes the upper post 12a, the intermediate post 14, the lower post 12b, an upper screw bush 20 and lower screw bush 25. The upper post 12b resembles a long column, and includes a plate 13 on one end and a hollow chamber 17 on the other end. The upper screw bush 20 resembles a hollow column which fits inside the hollow chamber 17 of said upper post 12a, and has internal thread 22 axially through, the center. Said lower post 12b resembles a lone column similar to said upper post 12a, including a plate 19 on one end and a hollow chamber 18 on the other end. The lower screw

bush 25 resembles a hollow column and fits inside the hollow chamber 17 of said upper post 12a, and further has an internal thread 27 axially through the center. The thread is opposite to the thread of the internal thread 22 on said upper screw bush 20 (i.e. one is a left-handed thread while the other is a right-handed thread). The intermediate post 14 resembles a lone column, both ends having lone threads 15, 16 of opposite direction for screwing up of respective internal threads 22, 27 of upper and lower screw bushes 20, 25.

Said built-up post may be constructed quickly into a skeletal partition wall between upper and lower steel girders (or steel plates) 31 and 32 as shown in FIG.2, and the following construction steps are taken: inking two parallel lines on the upper and lower steel girders (or floor) 31, 32 as guides for the erection of the built-up posts 11 on both sides of the wall; erect steel poles 33, 34 at both ends between the parallel lines to define the ends of the wall; fix the plates 13, 19 of the upper and lower posts 12a and 12b between the parallel lines marked on upper and lower steel girders (or floor) 31, 32; with screws or nails 40 (or steel nails) by means of a power drill or hammer; install the intermediate post 14 by inserting the upper and lower screw bushes 20, 25 into the hollow chambers 17, 18 of the upper and lower posts 12a, 12b respectively. The screw bushes 20, 25 are axially slidable in the hollow chambers without being rotatable. Screw up the lone threads 15, 16 of intermediate post 14 into the internal threads 22, 27 of the upper and lower screw bushes 20, 25 respectively to join together the posts 12a, 14 and 12b. Because the spacing between the upper and lower posts is adjustable, it is very convenient for fast installation.

Upon installation of each built-up post 11, the intermediate post 14 is screwed up. Because the long threads 15, 16 on said intermediate post 14 are of opposite thread directions when the intermediate post 14 is rotated, the upper and lower screw bushes 20, 25 will be pushed outwardly and accordingly the upper post 11 and lower post 12b will be locked apart (or if the intermediate post 14 were turned in the opposite direction to cause said upper and lower posts to be pulled towards each other). The whole structure may thus carry out the function of a prop. It should be noted that, because there are many built-up posts 11 erected between said upper and lower steel girders (or floors) 31, 32, once each intermediate post 14 is screwed up the force sustained by the whole structure must be even. Therefore screwing up must be done in order (i.e. each intermediate post 14 and post 11 should be screwed up progressively so as to ensure that the prop is well screwed up) to ensure the whole structure sustains an even force. A complete built-

up steel frame is thus formed.

A number of beams can then be fastened to the post with self-tapping screws to reinforce the structure. However, the skeletal formed according to the present invention together with base board sub-panels made of alloy plates is adequate for giving ideal strength so that reinforcement by additional beams is not necessary. Since additional reinforcing beams can be omitted and construction procedure is simplified work and assembly is carried out relatively rapidly.

The integration of built-up post 11 with upper and lower steel girders (or floors 31, 32), except for fixing by screws or nails 40 with plates 13, 19 as shown in FIG. 4, may include the chance of the plate 13 into a stud 45 for screwing up with thread holes 46 on the steel girder 31 as shown in FIG. 5, or other method available for quick assemble to attain an equivalent result. In addition, for mass production the plates may be replaced by a movable assemble of plate member 47 with upper and lower posts 12a, 12b, in which one end has smaller diameter for fitting into the upper and lower posts 12a, 12b and the other end has a plate portion projecting over an end for fixing on steel girders (or floor) 31, 32.

According to the present invention, because the upper and lower screw bushes 20, 25 are movable fitted in the hollow chambers 13, 18 of the upper and lower posts 12a, 12b respectively, the upper and lower posts 12a, 12b can be cut as necessary to make them suitable for any uneven ground or ceiling. Each member can be made individually for assembly on site to increase production efficiency of components and to lower waste due to work error. Upper and lower bushes 20, 25 may be omitted if the dimensions exposed are a little different or if solid tubes are selected for direct tapping.

The skeletal wall frame according to the present invention can be readily assembled and has advantages such as light weight and high strength, and further it may enable tight integration of overall strength by means of a locked prop to prevent local breakage and therefore to offer firm support to the wall boards of the present invention. In addition, the aforesaid built-up post 11 may be used as the skeleton of the built-up wall or for other purposes such as a support for the floor or decoration material and for the assembly of scaffolding.

Referring to FIG. 7, the gusset sub-panel 50 of the present invention is a long and narrow sheet; the reverse side is flat for attachment with the wall frame while the front surface has a number of retention members 51 for increasing the retention of slurry on the wall surface. Two edges of the front surface of the gusset sub-panel so have an extension plate 52 extending outwardly and upward

obliquely, the height of the extension plate 52 is greater than the thickness of said base board sub-panel 60 so that the spacing between with front surface of said gusset sub-panel 50 may be set to engage with the edge of said base board sub-panel 60 to enable said two plates to connect together firmly.

Referring to FIG. 7, the catchorretention member has a "T" section and a long-bar retention sheet integrally formed with said gusset sub-panel 20. In addition, said retention member 51 is not limited to a "T-shape", but may be designed as inverted "L" retention member 51a, bevel retention member 51b, or hook retention member 51c as shown in FIG. 7A, 7B, 7C respectively, or other members to increase retention. In addition, retention members on the gusset sub-panel 50 may also be screwed to the gusset sub-panel. A number of "cross" retention sheets 51d maybe screwed onto the surface of the gusset sub-panel 50 as shown in FIG. 7D. The surface of said gusset sub-panel 50 may include number of bore holes to form "burst" holes 51e through outward bending of the irregular rim of the holes. A number of burst holes 51e can thus be provided as retention members as shown in FIG. 7E. The main advantage of the embodiment as shown in FIG. 7E, lies in the fact that the burst holes 51e may increase the bending strength of the gusset sub-panels 50 while the burst holes 51e appear irregular which diverts the internal stress on the face of the built-up wall to reduce cracking damage.

Referring to FIG. 8, the gusset sub-panel 50 also includes a level sheet 53. The level sheet 53 may be formed by extending the retention member 51. The height of the top edge of the level sheet is greater than the height of said retention member 51 and is perpendicular to the surface of said gusset sub-panel 50. Upon the construction of the present invention, the gusset sub-panel 50 with level sheet 53 may be positioned as required to offer a datum for the thickness of the slurry.

Said gusset sub-panels 50 and base board sub-panels 60 may be parallel and alternately tied on the skeletal wall frame. Each gusset 50 can be fitted next to the base board sub-panel 60 by means of the lateral extension plate so that a number of base board sub-panels 60 can be set alternately between a number of gusset sub-panels 50 and be tied to the skeletal wall frame by means of screws or nails to form a firm wall structure (as shown in FIG. 9).

Referring to FIG. 10, the base board sub-panel 60 is formed by metal sheet cut to size. The width and length can be adjusted subject to requirements. The base board sub-panel 60 may be bent to form a number of ribs 61 for increasing bend resistance of the base board sub-panel 60. In addition,

said base board sub-panel 60 may include a device for increasing its slurry retention as shown in FIG. 11A. The base board 60 has a number of holes 62 for increasing its slurry retention. As shown in FIG. 11B the surface of the base board sub-panel 60 is made with a number of burst holes 63 and outward bending of the holes to form burst holes 63 for retention slurry. As shown in FIG. 11C, the surface of the base board sub-panel 60 may be screwed with retention sheet 64 to carry out the above function.

Upon installation of said gusset sub-panel 50 and base board sub-panel slurry may be applied to the wall face. Because gusset sub-panel 50 have level sheets 53, troublesome work of wiring up parallel points according to conventional wall construction can be omitted to reduce work deviation and material waste.

In addition, gusset sub-panel 50 and base board sub-panel 60 of the present invention may further be changed as shown in FIG. 12. The extension plate 52 of gusset sub-panel 50 can be formed by upward bending of the edge of the gusset sub-panel 50. It will be much easier to make such a structure because it is only necessary to bend the gusset sub-panel to form the extension plate 52. Referring to FIG. 13, the height of the extension plate 52 is greater than the thickness of said base board 60. Therefore once the gusset sub-panel is locked to the skeletal wall frame, a spacing is defined between a surface of said extension plate 52 and the skeletal frame 10. When the edge of the base board sub-panel 60 is inserted in the space the extension plate may press down the edge of the base board sub-panel 60 to fix it to the skeletal whereby the gusset sub-panel 50 and base board sub-panel 60 can be firmly connected side by side. The other advantage of the gusset sub-panel 50 arranged in such a manner is that resilient flexibility can be obtained from the match of the base board sub-panel 60 with the gusset sub-panel 50. When said base board sub-panel 60 is too wide or involves flexing in order to place the edge of the base board sub-panel 60 under said extension plate 50, the edge of the base board sub-panel 60 is flexible enough to place in position under the gusser sub-panel.

The structure of the extension plate 52 is not limited to the bevel shaped extension plate mentioned above, as shown in FIG. 14, the edge of gusset 50 is bent upwards and then paralled with the sub-panel to form an "L" shaded extension plate 52a.

In addition, the location of said extension plate 52 may be varied as shown in FIG. 15. Each edge of said base board sub-panel 60 is bent to form an extension plate 65 in place of the extension plate 52 mounted on said gusset sub-panel 50. Referring

to FIG. 16, only one edge of said gusset sub-panel has an extension plate 52 while said base board sub-panel 60 also has an extension plate 65 on single edge so that base board sub-panel 60 and gusset sub-panel 50 can be connected to each other.

The gusset sub-panel 50 and base board sub-panel 60 may include a retention member for increasing the retention of slurry thereby enabling slurry on the wall face to firmly bind with said gusset sub-panel 50 and said base board sub-panel 60. The gusset sub-panel 50 may connect with the base board sub-panel 60 by means of the extension plate to enable the junction between the sub-panel to be resistant to relative movement. Better integrity may be obtained, whereby the wall face of the present invention is superior to conventional walls with respect to strength and integrity.

Referring to FIG. 17, a protection plate 70 may be mounted on the portion of the wall most likely to be knocked. The protection plate 70 can be tied to said gusset sub-panel 50 and base board sub-panel 60 to form an integral part of the wall face. Referring to FIG. 18, a protection plate 70 of the present invention includes a panel 71 resembling a plate made from high strength material. The panel may also include surface decoration sheets or shock-absorption material or buffer material. Two inlayed plates 72 may extend from an edge of said panel 71. This edge may include a base plate 73 parallel to the panel 71, and each edge may include a number of retention plates 74. This assembled structure including the protection plate 70 will be firmly located on the wall face and a number of said retention plates 74 may increase the retention of said inlayed plates 72 will in the slurry on the wall face with a reduced risk of them coming off. The real face of said panel 71 between said two inlayed plates 72 has a number of support members 75 formed in a T shade for enabling the protection plate 70 to be mounted in the wall more securely.

The present invention is a major breakthrough in the construction of wall structures. It has advantages and characteristics listed below:

1. High structural strength, shock resistance and bump resistance:

The present invention uses an extension plate 52 of gusset sub-panel 50 for fastening the edge of base board sub-panel 60 so that the sub-panels are secure for achieving high integrity. Retention member 51 on said gusset sub-panel 50 may increase retention of slurry on the sub-panels so that the wall face of the present invention is solid and not easily damaged. The wall structure has excellent shock-proof ability. The protection plate 70 may

protect the wall face against bump damage so that the durability of the wall structure is better than conventional wall structures.

2. Quick construction, large flexibility of application:

The built up post 11 of the present invention can be assembled quickly and offers flexibility in its applications. Further because said gusset sub-panel 50 has level sheets 53, the troublesome task of forming a level datum can be omitted. Because said base board sub-panel 60 can be cut to fit the size of wall face, assembly becomes easy and flexibility is increased.

Although in this specification and claims particularly reference has been made to the use of steel in the manufacture of components including gussets, base boards, posts and built-up posts of a skeletal wall panel which is faced with concrete applied as a slurry, if desired, the aforesaid metal components may be made from appropriate structural plastics materials. Further, if desired, the concrete facing may be replaced by a resinous composition, such as an epoxy or polyester resin composition which may be reinforced using glass fibre.

Many changes, modifications, variations and other uses and applications of the subject invention will however, become apparent to those skilled in the art after considering the foregoing specification together with the accompanying drawings. All such changes, modifications, variations and other uses and applications which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention are deemed to be covered by the invention which is limited only by the claims which follow.

Claims

1. A light weight wall structure for a building including a skeletal frame having a number of posts for quick assembly,

a number of gusset sub-panels and base board sub-panels disposed in overlapping and alternate relationship fastened to the skeletal frame, each junction between adjacent sub-panels having connection means for securely joining the sub-panels together,

a slurry retention device disposed on at least one major surface of a selected number of sub-panels,

a wall facing layer applied to the sub-panels in the form of a setable slurry,

whereby an assembly of the sub-panels enables the wall facing layer to be securely connected with the sub-panels to increase the strength of the wall structure.

2. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein said post includes:

an upper post resembling a lone column, one end fixably connected to a steel girder or upper floor of a building, and the other end having a longitudinal hole, the inner wall of the longitudinal hole having an internal thread;

a lower post resembling a long column, one end fixably connected to a steel girder or lower floor of a building, and the other end having a longitudinal hole, the inner wall of the longitudinal hole having an internal thread; and

an intermediate post resembling a lone column, each end having a long thread for screwing into the longitudinal holes of said upper and lower posts;

said upper post, intermediate post and lower post joined together in alignment, the long thread of said intermediate post screwed into the longitudinal holes of said upper and lower posts respectively;

the long thread on one end of said intermediate post is a right-handed thread, and on the other end is a left-handed thread, wherein turning said intermediate post enables said upper and lower posts to produce longitudinal movement relative to each other.

3. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein the slurry retention member on said gusset sub-panel is a long-bar retention sheet shaded for catching slurry.

4. The structure as claimed in claim 3 wherein the sectional shape of the retention sheet includes: T shape, bevel shape, hook shape, winding shape and other shapes as appropriate for catching slurry.

5. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein the retention members on said gusset sub-panel are a number of retention sheets screwed on the surface of said gusset sub-panel.

6. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein said retention member includes a number of holes having rims bent outwards into a shape for retaining slurry.

7. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein said base board sub-panel includes at least one rib to increase bending strength.

8. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein the surface of said base board sub-panel has at least one retention member to increase retention of slurry on the wall face.

9. The structure as claimed in claim 8 wherein the retention members on said base board sub-panel are a plurality of holes.

10. The structure as claimed in claim 8 wherein the retention member on said base board sub-panel is a plurality of retention sheets screwed on the surface of said base board sub-panel.

11. The structure as claimed in claim 8 wherein said retention member is a plurality of holes having rims bent outwards to form a shape for retaining slurry.

12. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein said connection member is an extension plate extending from the edge of the gusset sub-panel or base board sub-panel, the height of said extension plate is sufficient for inserting an edge of another plate under said extension plate.

13. The structure as claimed in claim 12 wherein said extension plate is located along each edge of said gusset sub-panel.

14. The structure as claimed in claim 12 wherein said extension plate is located along each edge of said base board sub-panel.

15. The structure as claimed in claim 12 wherein said gusset sub-panel has an extension plate along a single edge; said base board sub-panel also has an extension plate along a single edge while the opposite edge has another extension plate.

16. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein the surface of said gusset sub-panel has a leveling device for defining the thickness of the slurry.

17. The structure as claimed in claim 16 wherein said leveling device has sheets parallel to the surface of said gusset sub-panel.

18. A built-up post including:
an upper post resembling long column, one end fixedly connected to a steel girder or ceiling of a building, the other end having an axial, longitudinal hole, the inner wall of the longitudinal hole having an internal thread; and
a lower post resembling long column, one end fixedly connected to a steel girder or floor of a building, the other end having an axial longitudinal hole, the inner wall of the longitudinal hole having an internal thread; and
an intermediate post resembling a lone col-

- umn, each end having a long thread for screwing into the longitudinal holes of said upper and lower posts;
said upper post, intermediate post and lower post joined in alignment with each other, the long thread of said intermediate post screwed in longitudinal holes of said upper and lower posts respectively;
the long thread on one end of said intermediate post is right-handed, and the thread on the other end is a left-handed thread, whereby turning said intermediate post enables said upper and lower posts to produce longitudinal movement relative to each other, the assembly of aforesaid posts enable said upper and lower posts to hold a skeletal wall frame securely with a high overall structural strength.
19. The post as claimed in claim 18 wherein the longitudinal holes on said upper and lower posts are located on an internal screw bush, said screw bush having a neck, said upper and lower posts having a chamber for insertion of the bushes.
20. The post as claimed in claim 18 wherein the end of said upper and lower posts fixed to a girder or floor of the building includes a plate, said plate uses screws or nails for locking in position.
21. The post as claimed in claim 20 wherein said plate is located on a connection member for fitting the end of said upper and lower posts.
22. The post as claimed in claim 18 wherein the end of said upper and lower posts fixed the skeletal structure to the floor of a building and includes a stud for locking the skeletal frame to the floor of the building.
23. A panel for a light weight wall structure including:
a panel body tied to a skeletal wall frame, and a surface formed of sprayed slurry to form a wall face;
said panel having an extension plate on one or more edges, the height of said extension plate being sufficient for insert on of an edge insertion of other plates of said wall structure under said extension plate to enable said panel to be connected with other plates of said wall structure.
24. The wall board as claimed in claim 23 wherein an external surface of said panel has a retention member for retaining slurry on the wall face.
25. The panel as claimed in claim 24 wherein the retention member on said panel includes a long-bar retention sheet with a sectional shape for retaining slurry.
26. The panel as claimed in claim 25 wherein the sectional shape of said retention sheet may be: T shaped, bevel shaped, hook shaped, winding shaped or other shapes as appropriate for retaining slurry.
27. The panel as claimed in claim 24 wherein the retention member on said panel includes retention sheets screwed on the surface of said panel.
28. The panel as claimed in claim 24 wherein said retention member includes holes having rims bent outwards to form a shape for retaining slurry.
29. The panel as claimed in claim 23 wherein the surface of said panel has a leveling device for defining the thickness of slurry on the wall face.
30. A protection plate for a wall structure including: a protection panel, each edge of said protection panel extending from an inlayed plate; and two base plates located at an end of said two inlayed plates for securing the protection plate to the wall structure; the size of said protection panel being greater than or equal to the size of the wall face; whereby upon assembly of the aforesaid plates, said protection plate is located at the portion of the wall structure likely to be knocked in order to protect the wall face from damage.
31. The protection plate for a wall structure as claimed in claim 30 wherein said inlayed plates extend laterally with a number of retention sheets to increase retention of said inlayed plates with slurry on the wall face.
32. The protection plate for a wall structure as claimed in claim 30 wherein between said inlayed plates under said protection panel include a number of support members; an edge of said support members lie against the skeletal wall frame and one end is connected to the edge of said protection panel for increasing knock resistance.
33. A light-weight wall structure for a building comprising a skeletal frame, a plurality of first and second sub-panels herein referred to as gusset sub-panels and base board sub-panels respec-

tively, means for assembling adjacent sub-panels in overlapping relationship on at least one major face of the skeletal frame to form a support for a facing material applied to the so-assembled sub-panels in the form of a slurry, 5
and at least a selected number of the sub-panels including a retention device for retaining solidified slurry on the sub-panels.

34. A structure according to claim 33 including 10
means for interlocking the adjacent sub-panels in overlapping relationship.

35. A structure according to claim 33 or 34 15
wherein the first and second sub-panels are assembled alternately on the skeletal frame.

20

25

30

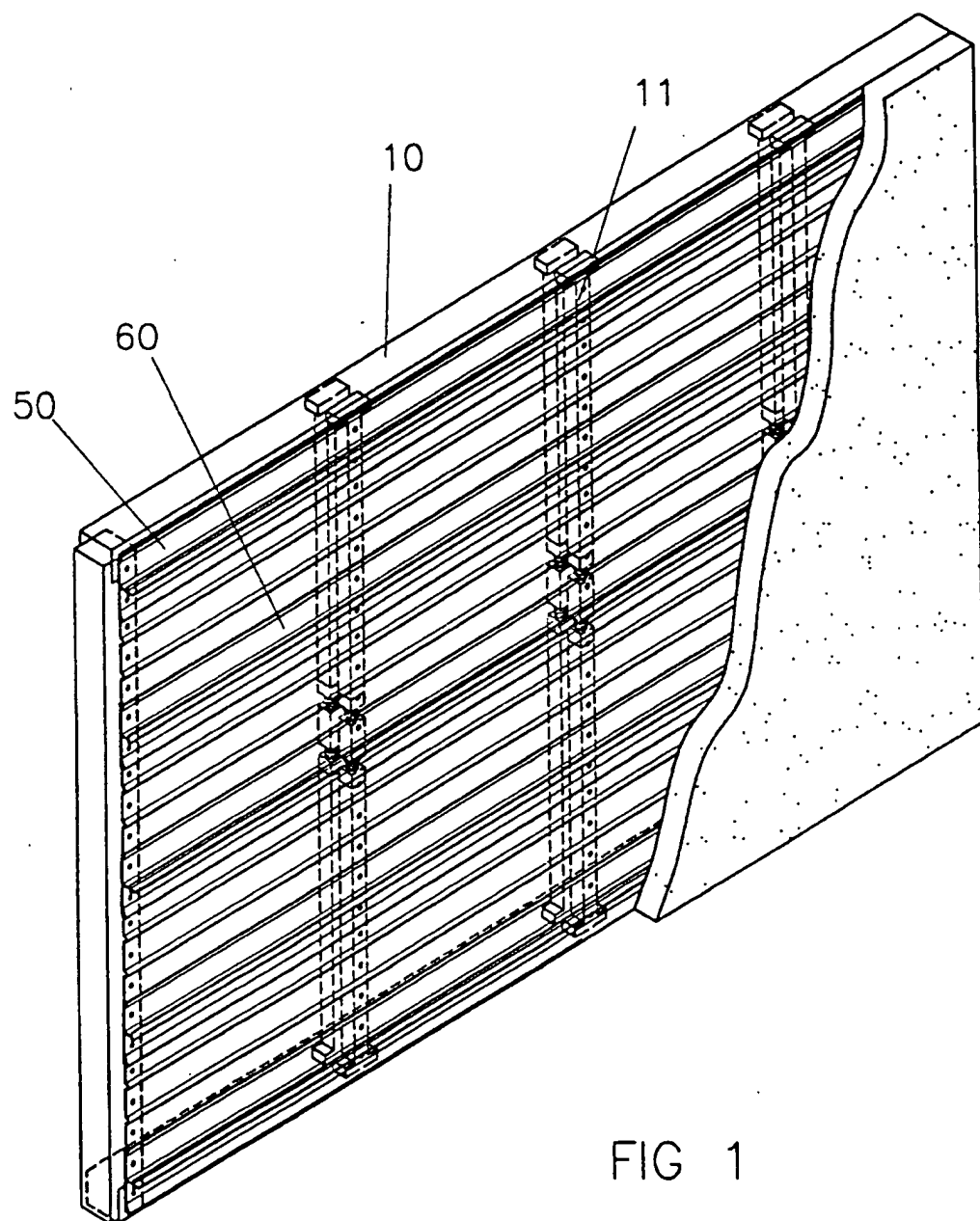
35

40

45

50

55



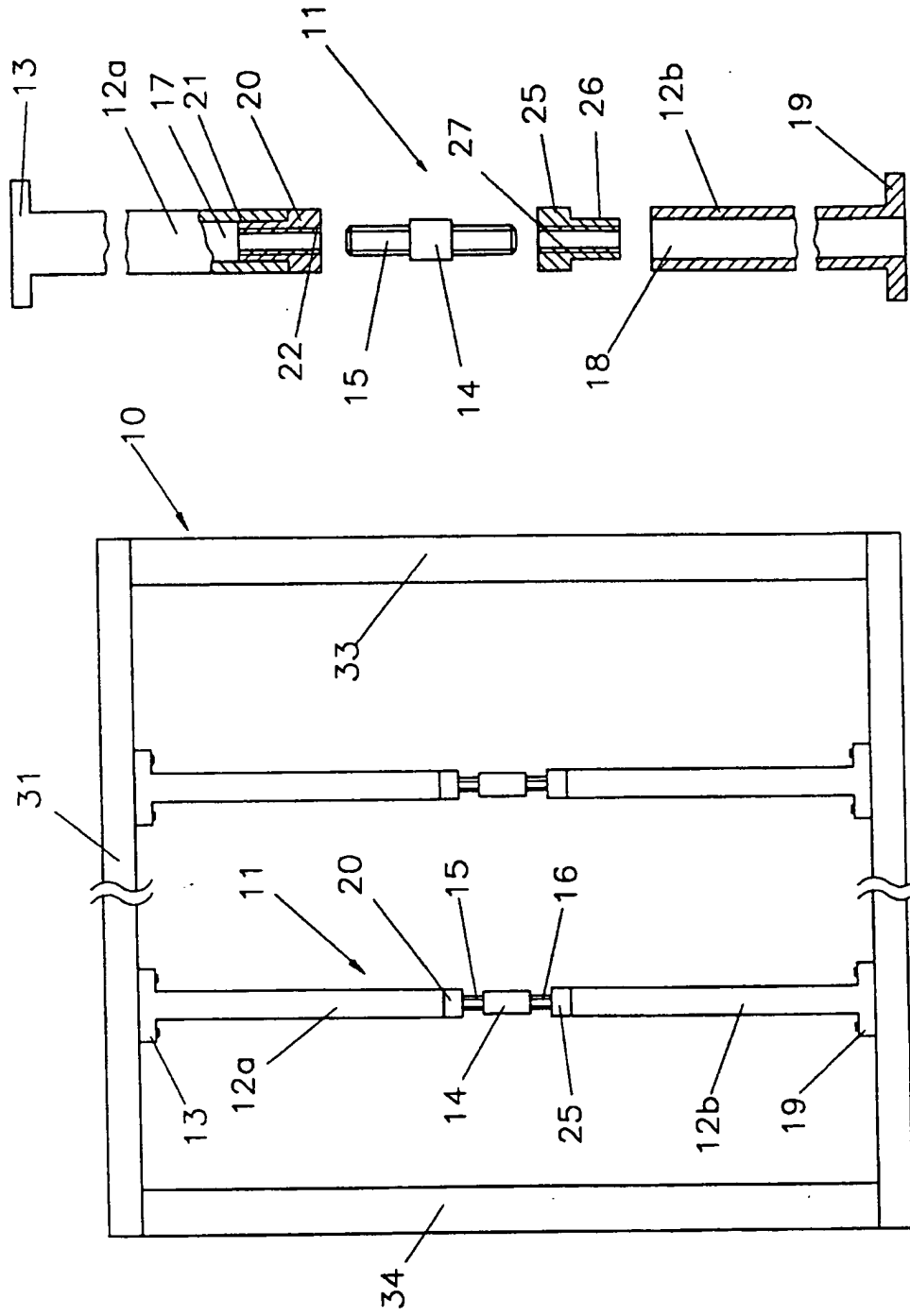


FIG 3

FIG 2

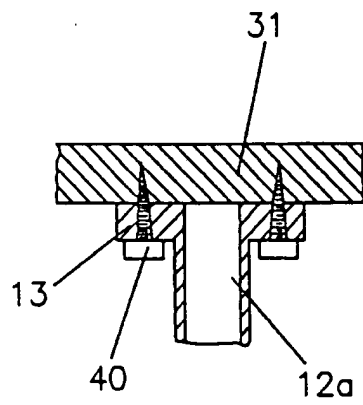


FIG 4

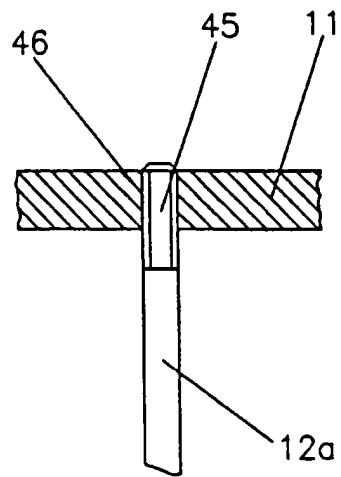


FIG 5

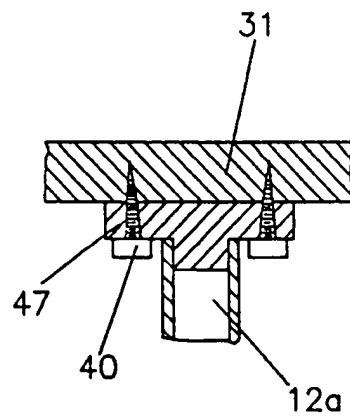
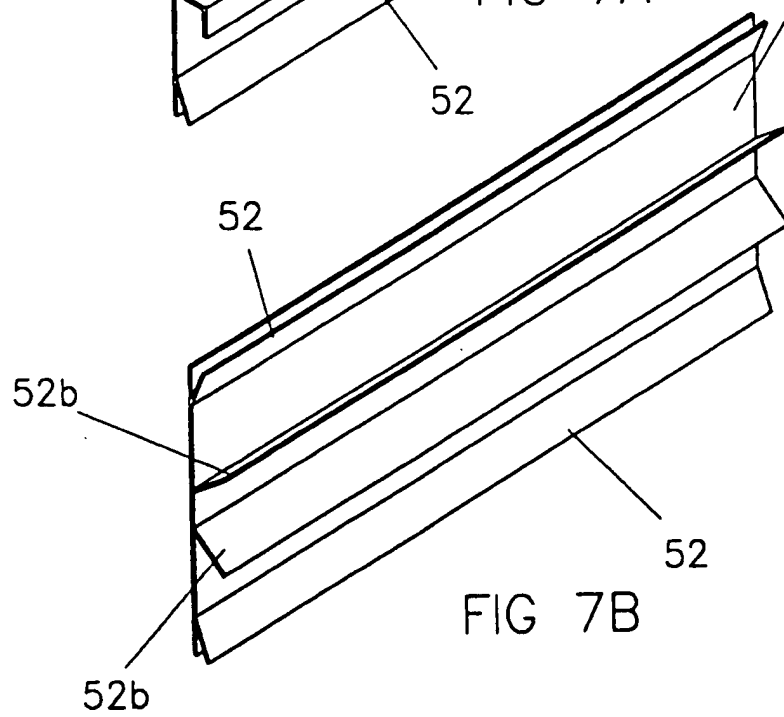
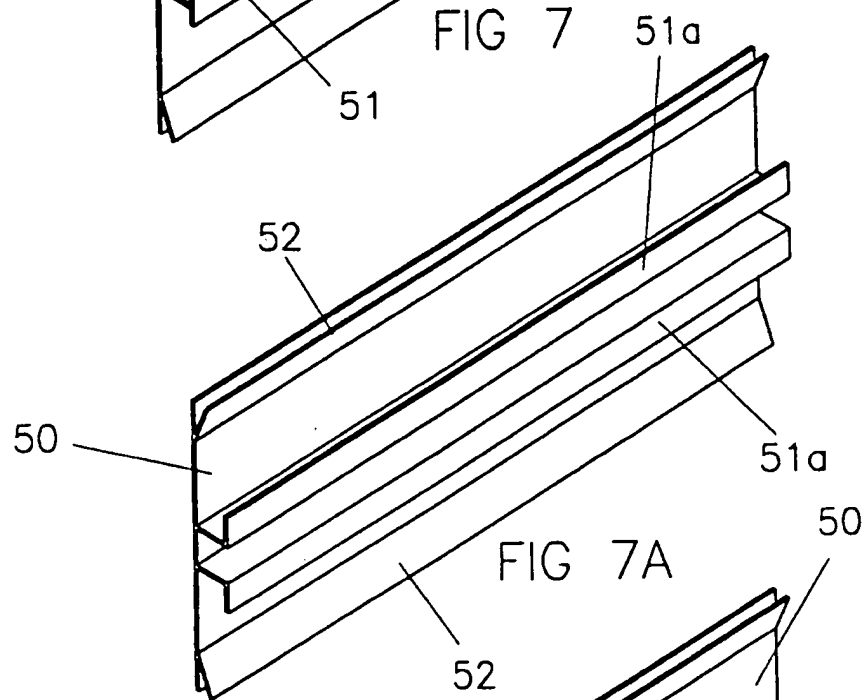
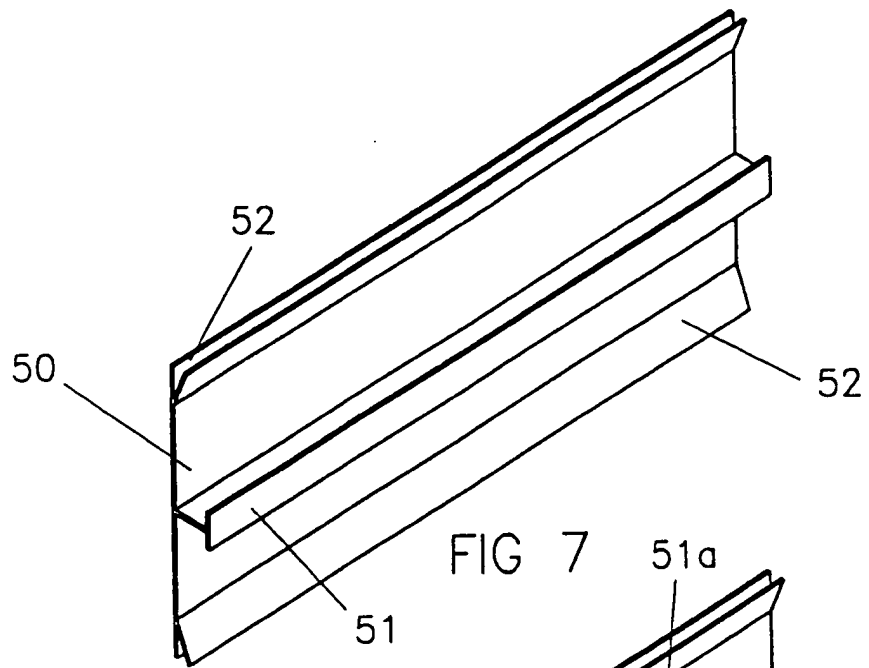
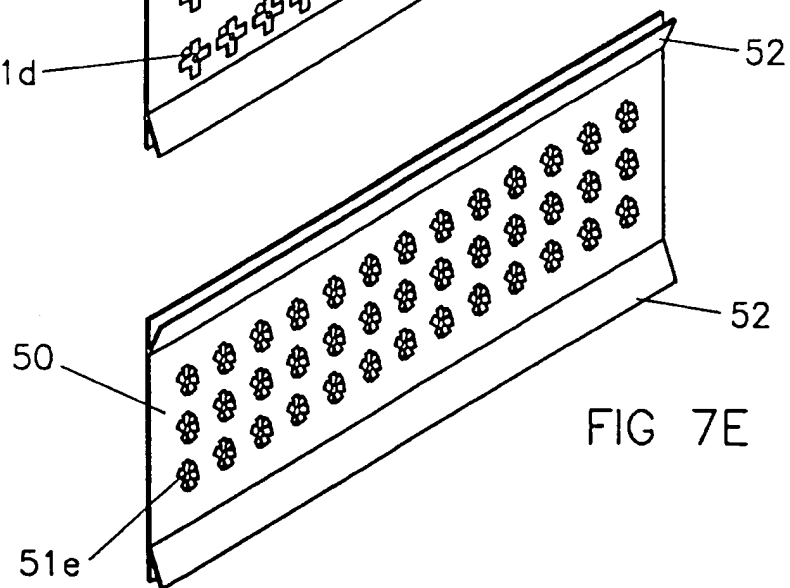
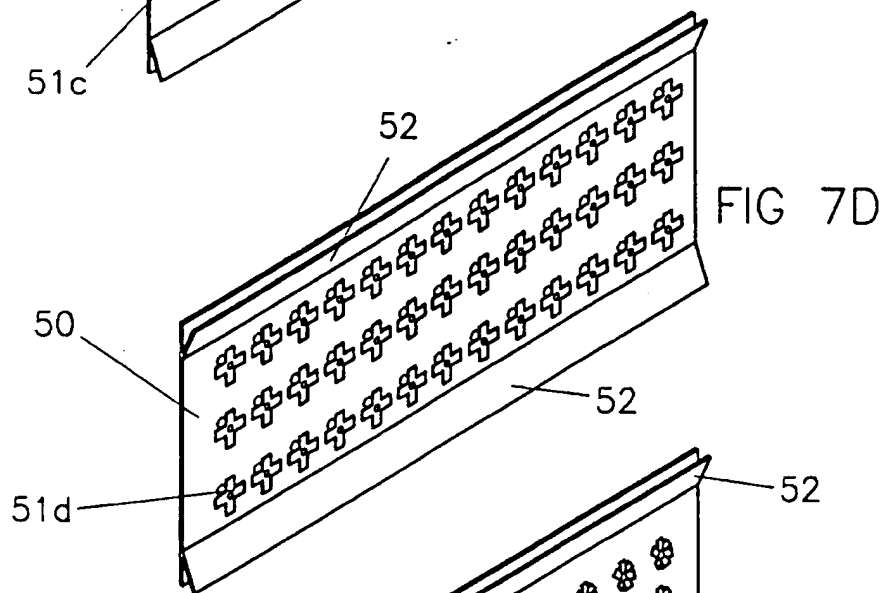
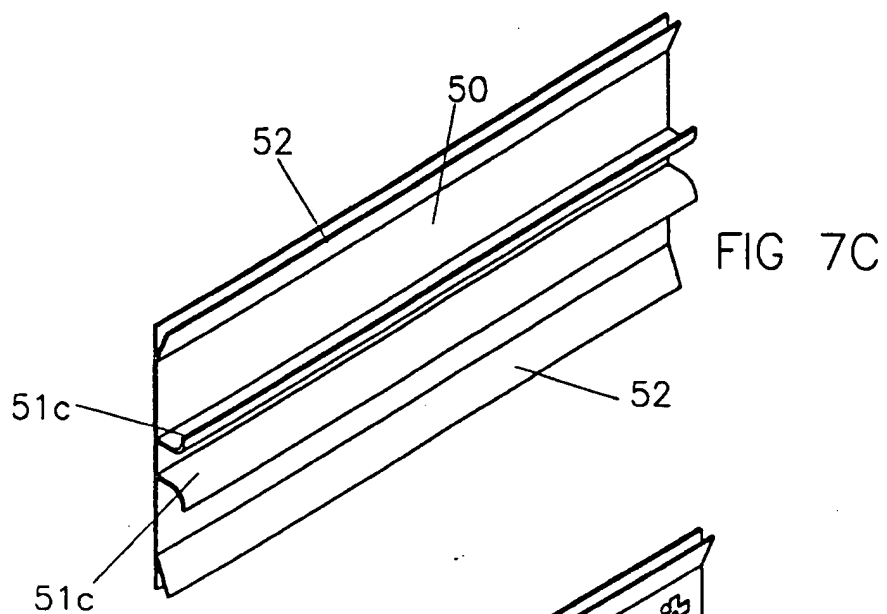
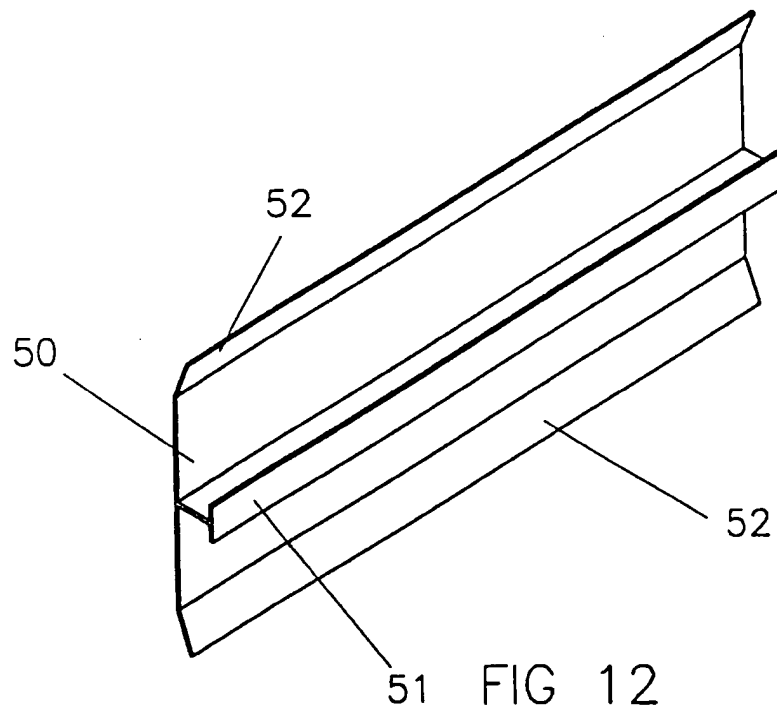
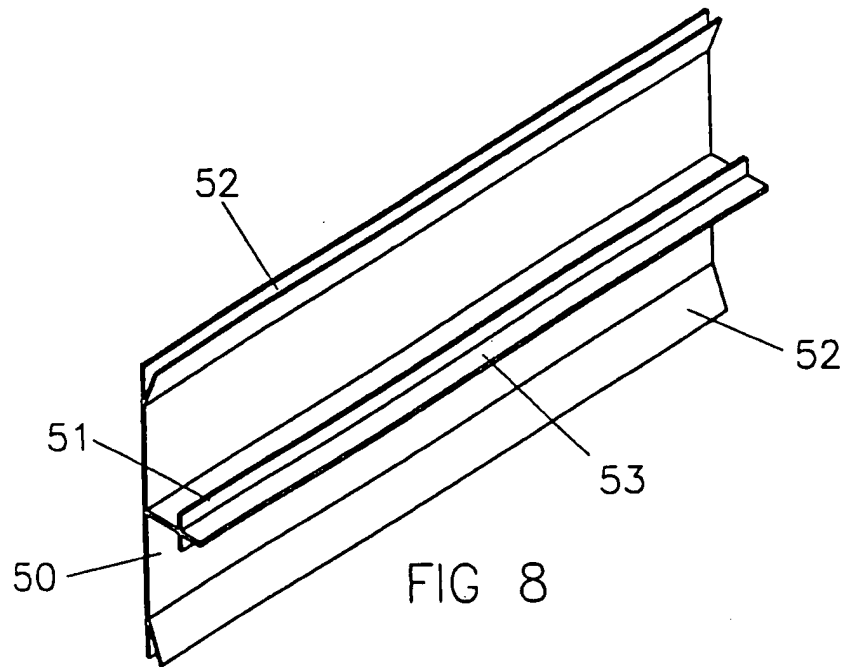


FIG 6







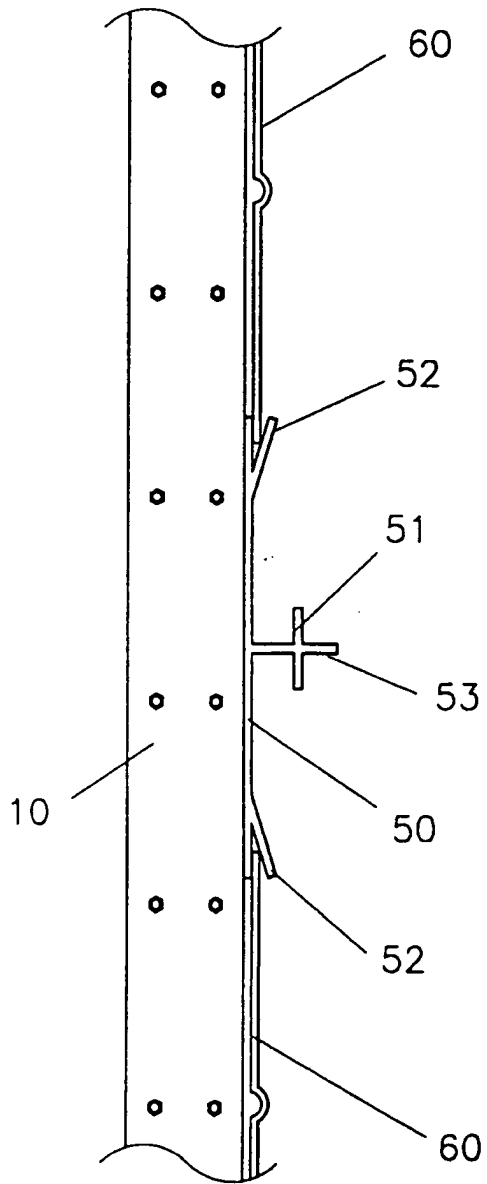


FIG 9

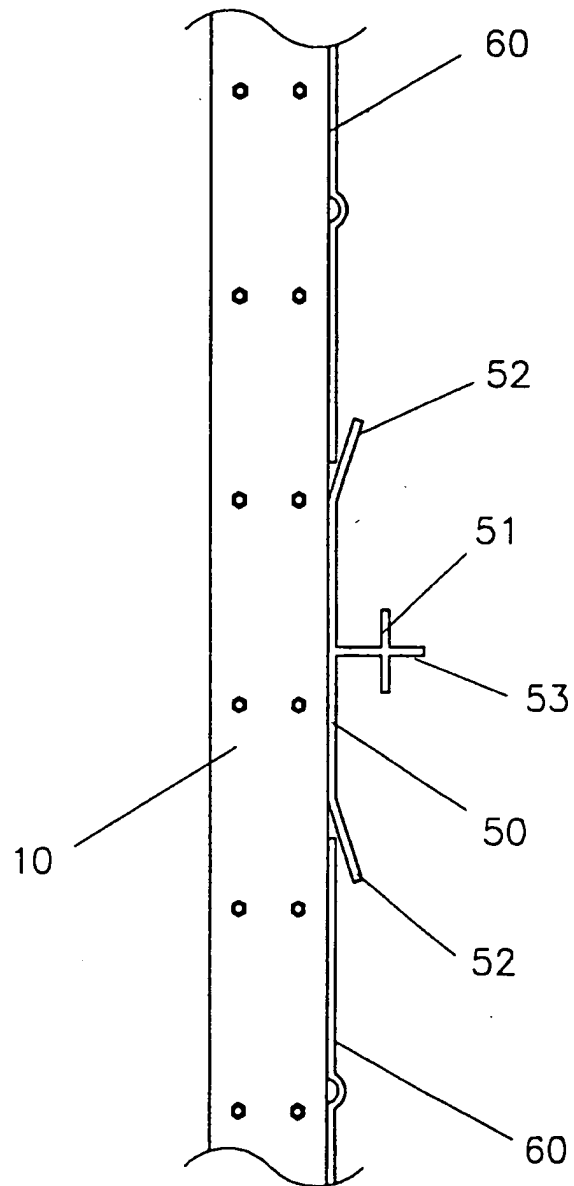
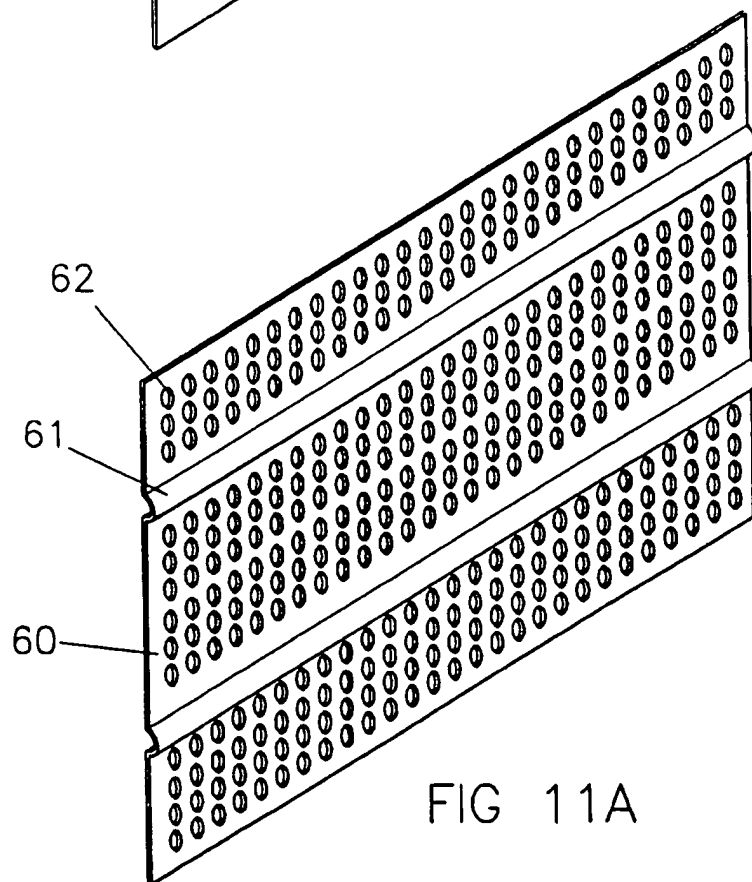
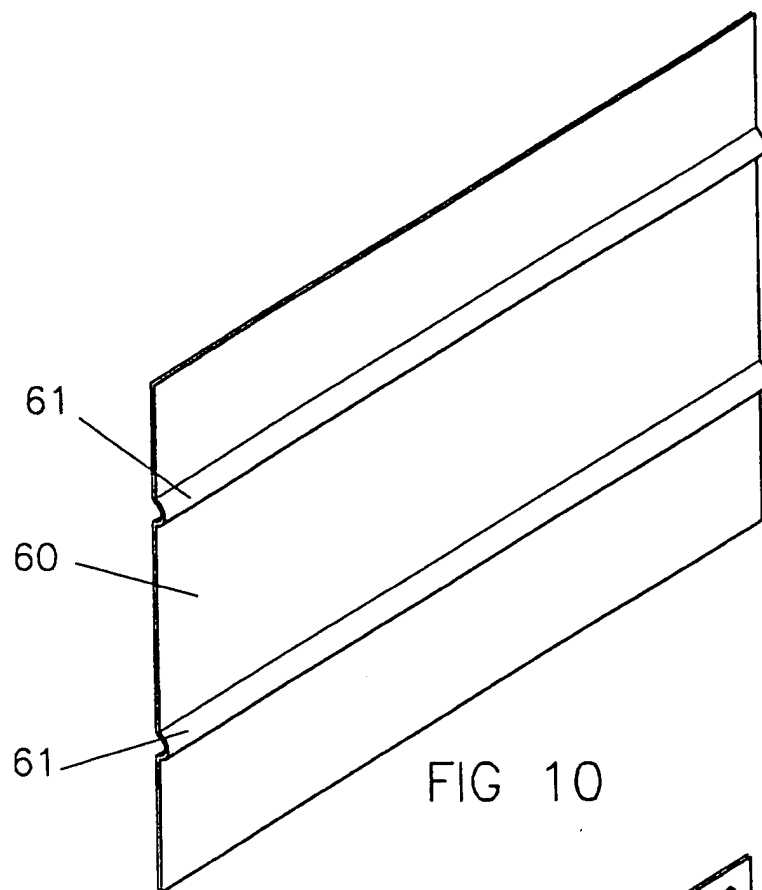


FIG 13



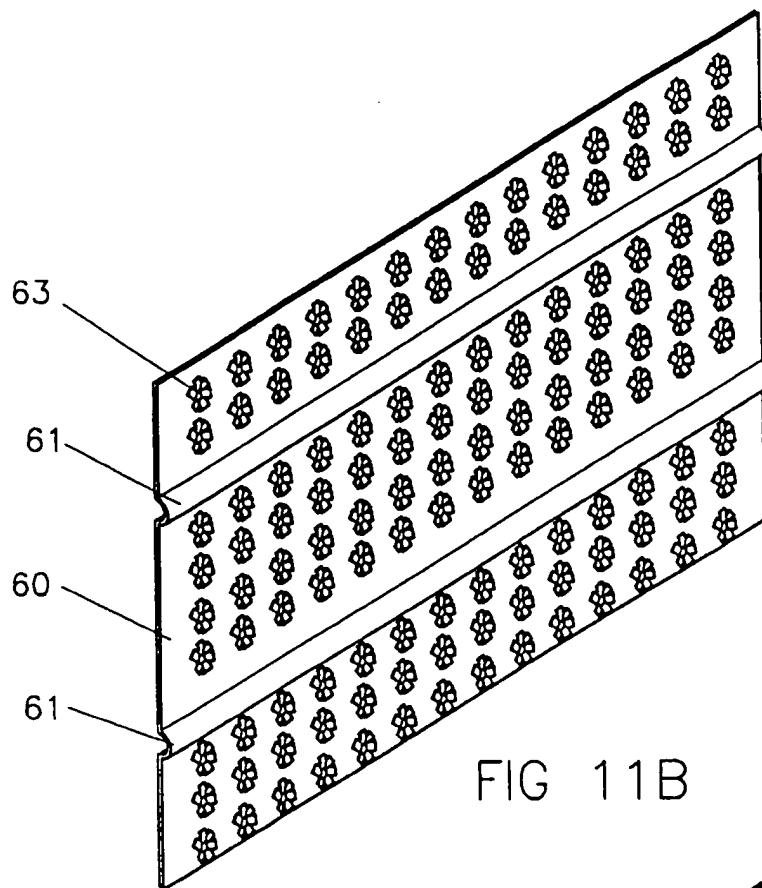


FIG 11B

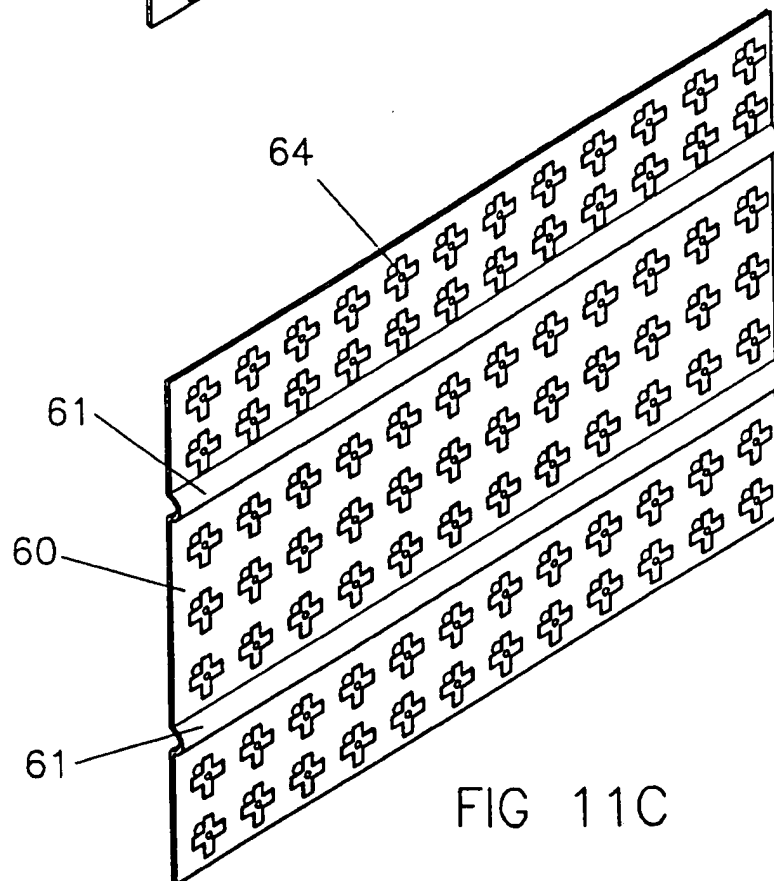
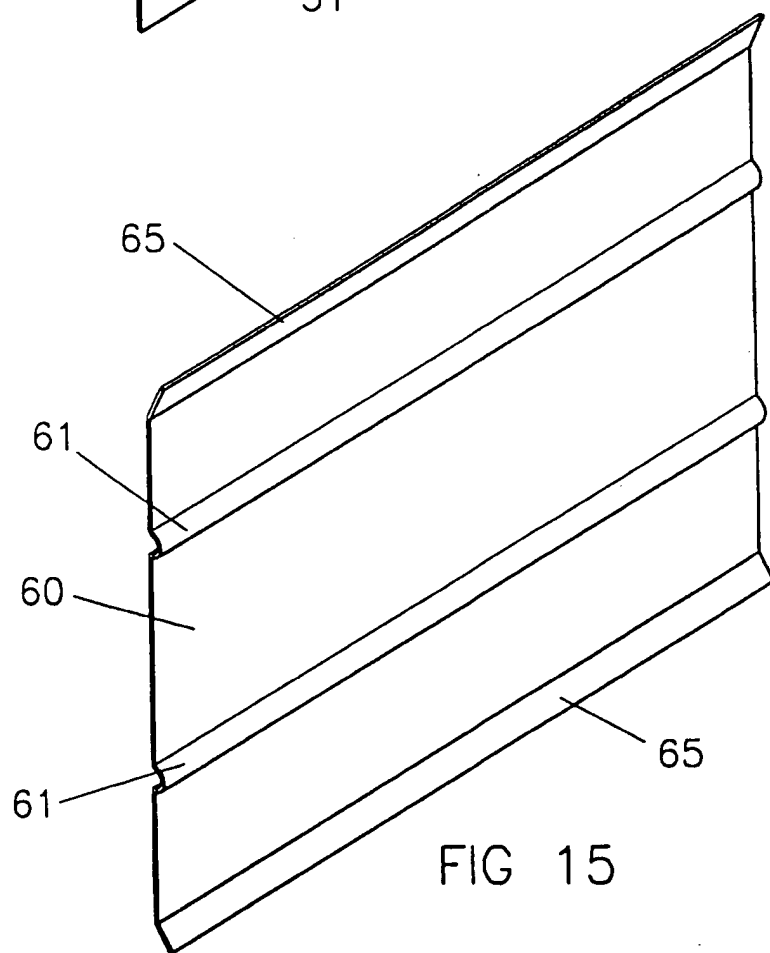
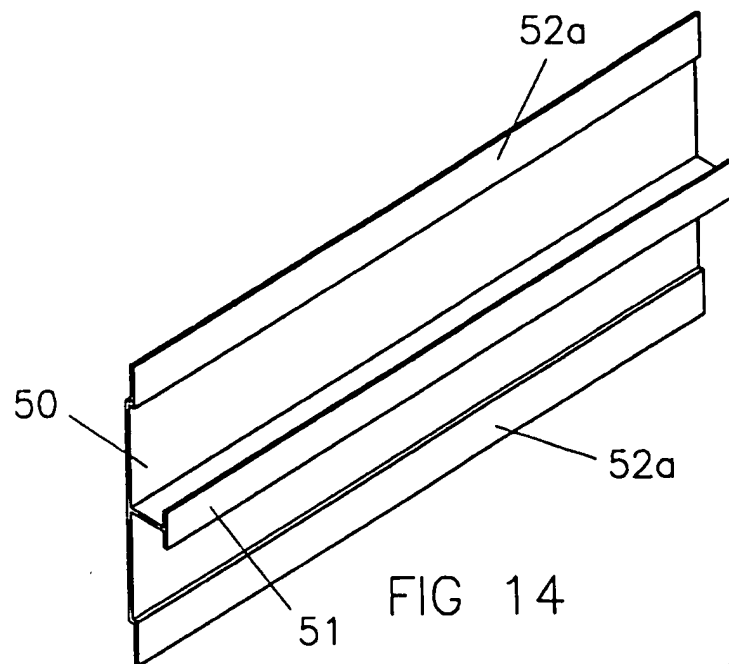


FIG 11C



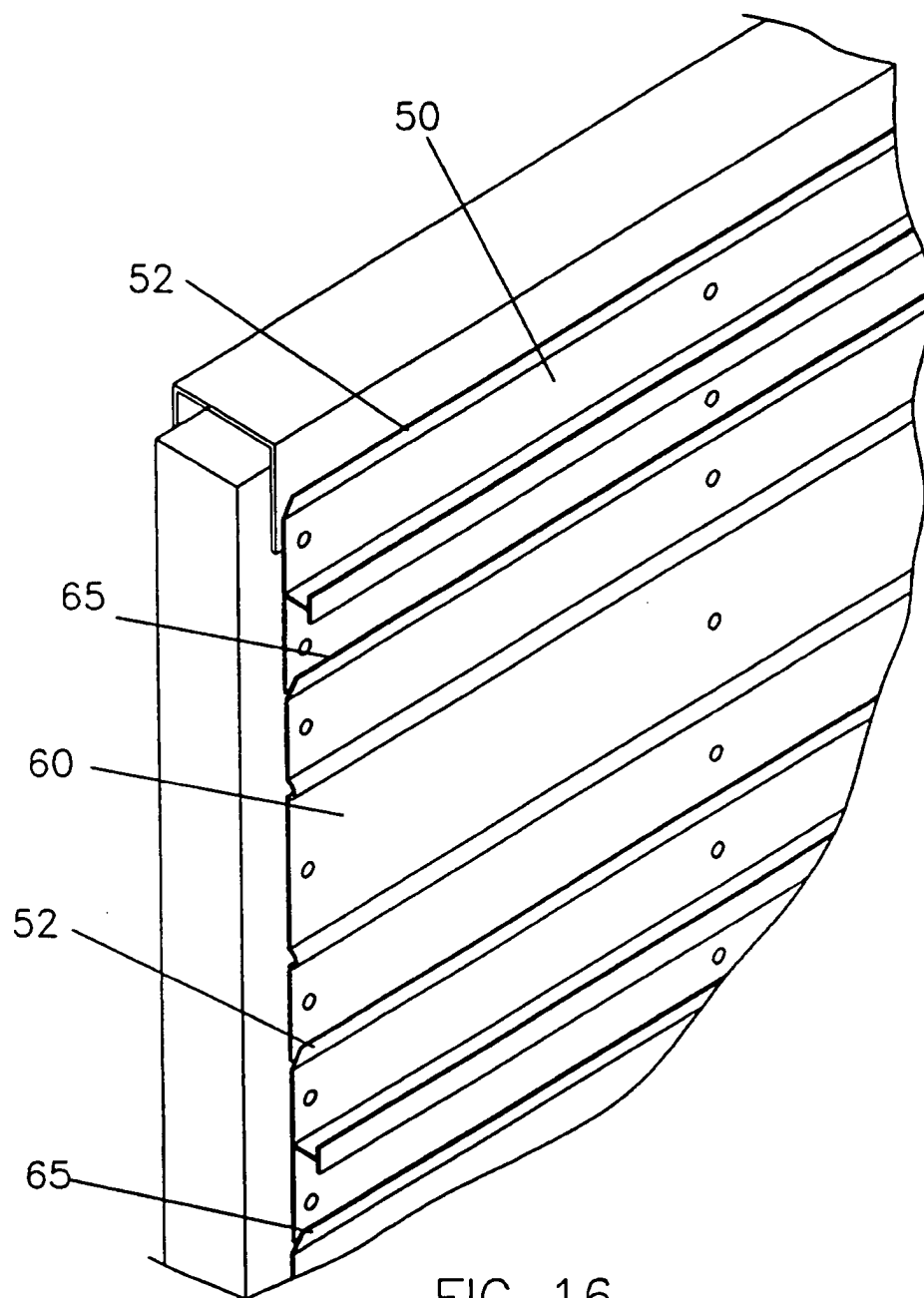


FIG 16

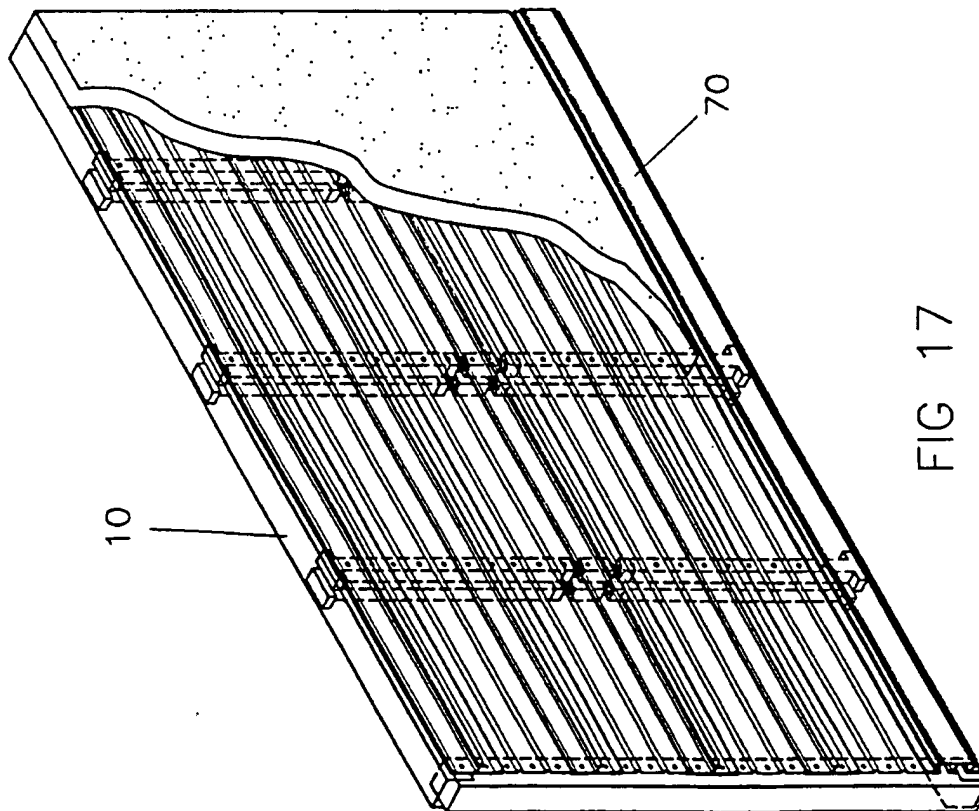


FIG 17

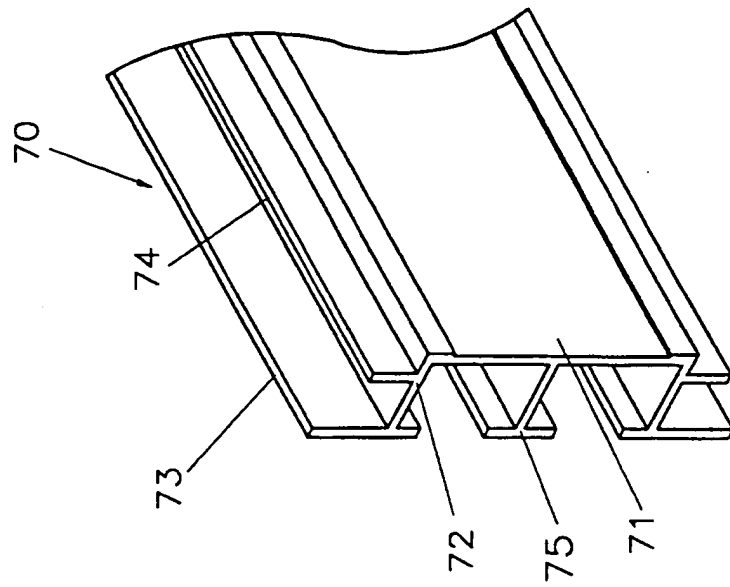


FIG 18



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 3645

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	FR-A-2 250 870 (G N RALE INDUSTRIELLE DE PLATRES ET PR FABRICATION) * page 2, line 34 - page 3, line 32; figures 1-4 *	1,23,33	E04B2/84 E04F13/04
A	US-A-3 204 382 (MCGURN) * the whole document *	1,23,33	
A	DE-A-806 485 (RAIMOND HAMMEL) * the whole document *	1,23,33	
A	US-A-1 848 503 (SHEDRICK) * the whole document *	23-26, 28,29	
A	DE-A-26 42 388 (ASSET BUILDING COMPONENTS) * page 5, line 17 - line 29; figures 3,4 *	23-26,28	
A	US-A-2 316 552 (BRAXDALE)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			E04B E04F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 26 October 1994	Examiner VRUGT S.C.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



European Patent
Office

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid,
namely claims:
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions,
namely:

See Sheet B

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid,
namely claims:
- ☒ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims.
namely claims: 1-17, 23-29, 33-35



European Patent
Office

EP 94 30 3645 -B-

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims 1-17: A light weight wall structure
Claims 23-29: A panel for a light weight wall structure
Claims 33-35: A light weight wall structure
2. Claims 18-22: A built-up post
Claims 30-32: A protection plate for a wall structure